## FALL OF M. BRISSON

French Ministry Resigns After an Adverse Vote.

CROWDS APPLAUD THE NEWS

52 Majority Against Brisson on a Vote of "No Confidence."

The Vote Was 288 to 234-Madhouse Scene hr the Chamber-Members Claw, Scratch. and Howl-The Tumult Begins When Deroulede Attacks Chapoine, Who Loses His Hend and Resigns the Ministry of War-Brisson's Appeals for Loyalty to the Civil Power Unheeded-Loud Demands for "Attacks on the Army" to Cease-Fashoda Lost Sight Of in the Domestic Turmeil-Nobedy Knows What will Happen, or the Fate of the Dreyfus Case-It Is Believed Faure Will Attempt to Form a Ribot-Barthou Ministry.

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sun. Pages, Oct. 25 .- It has been a day of disgrace ful scenes and violent excitement, both within and without the Chamber of Deputies, but throughout the disturbing events word or thought was devoted to the crisis which Englishmen seem to think makes war with France all but inevitable. This distracted country is completely absorbed in her appalling domestic troubles, and the people at large scarcely recognize the existence of the Fashods dispute. It is difficult to believe under these circumstances that war with England can arise. Certainly it cannot come to pass without wanton provocation and deliberate design on the part of one or both Governments. But France now has no Government, and Great Britain would hardly be able to justify herself in forcing war upon a country in this dilemma. The course of the day's events has been chaotic, and it is impossible to explain them on any sane hypothesis. One is almost compelled to believe, after witnessing what passed in Parliament this afternoon, that the days of the Third French Republic are numbered, and that another cataclysm in the political history of this unhappy country is close at hand.

The melancholy story requires but brief telling. The President's bell rang amid the suppressed excitement of the crowded Chamber of Deputies. No sooner was the session declared open than the tall, angular figure of M. Paul Déroulède, the fanatical poet and politician who is eagerly seeking the overthrow of the resent regime, rushed to the tribune, where he began a violent tirade against the Ministry, saning taunts and insults upon the members of the Cabinet and especially upon Gen. Chan-Minister of War

The War Minister is more of a soldier than a politician and has less control than either. He permitted the vituperation of his critic to upset his reason. Furious with passion, he rushe M. Déroulède apparently to the tribune. thought that Gen. Chanoine intended to attack him and ran out of the opposite side of the tribune. Gen. Chanoine did not follow him. but in a voice trembling with rage, he repelled the attacks upon him. He denied that he disloyal to the army, declared that he shared the belief of his predecessors that Dreyfus was guilty, and contemptuously resigned his port-

which is the normal condition of the French Parliament when an exciting subject is under debate. The members began exchanging epithets among themselves, and words speed! led to blows. There were several fights in the French windmill fashion in various parts of the house. Other deputies clawed, scratched starled and howled. It was like a madhous

Prime Minister Brisson went into the tribune, but, owing to the pandemonium, he was unable to make himself heard for ten minutes. He then demanded a suspension of the session while the War Minister's amazing, action was considered. He appealed to the maniacs in ront of him to help maintain the civil above the military power.

A recess was taken, and M. Brisson hurried to the Palace of the Elysée. It was at first supposed that he had gone to present the resigna-tion of the Cabinet to President Faure, but it afterward appeared that he had determined to make a further attempt to save the situation He himself took the War Ministry temporarily He returned to the Chamber two hours later and again faced the law makers of France, who were now in a saner mood.

The Government proposed the order of the day affirming the supremacy of the civil power and gained a paitry majority of thirteen. But the comparative calmness did not last and the afiammatory language began again. Demands were made that "the campaign against the army must cease." Passion and fury swept over the Chamber. Men no longer reasoned and when a vote of "no confidence" was proposed it was speedily adopted by 286 to 234 Then the Chamber adjourned to Nov. 4.

Such in brief is the record of events within the halls of the French Congress. Outside there was a mob, but it was well controlled and was not allowed to approach within several hundred yards of the furious individuals who direct the destinies of France.

Thousands of police, infantry, and cavalry were engaged in maintaining order or were within easy, call. The Place de la Concorde was thoroughly sprinkled with saud to enable a charge of cavalry should this be necessary. The crowds were forbidden to assemble here and no more than 2,000 persons gained entrance to the broad esplanade which has been he scene of so much blood-spilling; but Rue Royale to the Church of the Madeleine, Rue de livoli, the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and other converging streets were densely packed.

Bodies of troops constantly forced passages here and there, and there were some violent encounters. Many arrests were made, but the

demonstration never became dangerous. The sympathy of the crowd was almost nimously against Prime Minister Brissor and the troops were loudly cheered. There was a tremendous demonstration of approval when the news of the fall of the Ministry was ounced.

M. Brisson and his colleagues tendered their resignations to President Faure after the adjournment of the Chamber, Nothing, of course, has yet been done, but it is believe that President Faure's first attempt will be to form a Ribot-Barthou Ministry.

There will certainly be an opportunity in the present interval to relieve the tension of the Fashoda crisis. M. Brisson and his colleagues will continue to act, according to enstom, un

til their successors are appointed. French politicians may be mad on some sub lects, but none is so insene probably as to plunge the country into a war which would

six months ago. The Brisson Cabinet had nothing more to Their successors, whoever they are. would be glad to arrange some basis on which M. Brisson would take the responsibility of ex-

tricating the country from the quarral with England, whatever the cost. It is impossible to say whether this will be done, for nobody knows what party or what individuals will next gain control of the Government. Nobody knows either what desperate designs are harbored in certain quarters. This is

ordinary Cabinet crisis, and the next few weeks full of peril for the French republic The effect of the crisis on the Dreyfus case it is difficult to foresee. It is by no means clear that the new Cabinet can check the processes of the Court of Cassation, which hear the application for a revision of the Dreyfus sentence on Thursday. Unfortunately the secret portion of the Dreyfus dessier is not yet in the possession of the court. It is not clear how it can be obtained from the War Office in face of hostile officials and the probable hostile successors of the Brisson Ministry.

Further details of the fall of the Ministry

show that during the recess of the Chamber Gen. Chanolne wrote the customary letter for nally resigning his office. The epistic was curt, and lacked the usual complimentary He merely requested M. Brisson to acquaint the President with his resignation. On the resumption of the sitting at 4 o'clock the Chamber proceeded to discuss the ques tion of adjournment. The discussion contin ued until 8:30 o'clock. M. Brisson desired ar adjournment until Thursday, promising tha the Government would then be prepared to rely to interpellations, after appointing a new War Minister.

The order of the day favorable to the Govern ment was eventually carried, as reported. Then ex-Minister de Mahy demanded that the Govrnment promise to put an end to the insults to the army. M. Brisson replied that the Government

could not put an end to what did not exist. He had never permitted the army to be insulted. M. de Mahy's demand was formulated in a lution, which was adopted by a vote of 296 to 243. Although the Ministry were deleated, the friends of the Cabinet, in accordance with the custom of the Chamber, drew up a fresh proposal to the effect that the Chamber was confident that the \_abinet would take the necessary measures to prevent the campaign against the army. This was defeated by a vote

The announcement of the figures was greeted with excited shouts of "Good-by," go," "Long live the Army!" "Long live the republic!"

The Ministers left the Chamber in a body M. de Baudry d'Asson demanded the impeach ment of the Ministers on several charges, but the majority had already attained its object and amid scornfyl laughter the Chamber adourned until Nov. 4.

The excitement in the streets continued throughout the evening, the mob deliriously downing" traitors, Jews and M. Brisson until they were hoarse. The fact that, apart from the general crisis and the cries of "Long live the army!" and "Long live the republic!" the names principally acclaimed were those of firebrands like Rochefort, Drumont and Déroulède, indicate the character of the demonstration. The anti-Jew fever is supreme.

A great crowd cheered outside the office of the Libre Parole, which was decorated with lags. The evening papers issued special edi tions announcing the fall of the Ministry, and they were eagerly bought. There was much rowdylam. The day's arrests are estimated at 250. Thirty persons were injured, but in most

cases their hurts were sligh... The fall of the Ministry caused a rise in prices at the evening bourse.

President Faure admirably maintained the dignity of his office and of France throughout the crisis. He administered a severe snub to Gen. Chanoine, who, in deflance of usage and decency, followed his extraordinary the Chamber thence to the Palace of the Elysée for the purpose of directly declaring his resignation. President Faure refused to receive him, but sent him a cold and dignified message to the effect that he could only accept his resignation rough Prime Minister Brisson, in accordance with invariable custom.

When, later, the President received M. Bris son he spoke in strong condemnation of Gen. Chanolne. He agreed with M. Brisson that the law could only be upheld by appointing a civilian to the Ministry of War in order to assert the subordination of the military authori ties to the civil power.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, will take the War portfolio ad interim,

President Faure, following the custom, will conferfirst to-morrow with the Presidents of he Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The hubbub on the boulevards continued far

to the night. There were some serious dis turbances, which, however, were localized. A stiff fight occurred on the Boulevard Mont marte between the police and anti-Jew rioters, and several of the mob had their heads broken. Another serious conflict resulted from a demonstration made by a number of Royalists, who assembled in front of the Military Club. They cheered the army, marched, and shouted popular song parodied to acclaim the Duke of Orleans. A crowd gathered behind the marchers until it numbered several thousands When the procession was passing through he Boulevard des Italiens the crowd attacked it near Rue Drouot, crying "Long live the republic!" The Royalist flag was snatched from the hands of the man carrying it and a violent

ussle followed. Later a mob that was acting under the auspices of the League of Patriots smashed a shop at the corner of Rue Auber and Rue Scribe The only reason for the act was that the owne

was supposed to be a Jew.

A band of rioters in Rue Royale tried to over turn a carriage containing three Americans, who were apparently thought to be Jews, as the mob cried incessantly, while tugging and hauling at the wheels. "A bas les Juifs!" The

police rescued the party.

The police are quite exhausted. They have been so outnumbered everywhere that they were unable to quit their posts, and consequently they had to go without food all day and evening.

It was remarkable that, as in the Chamber so in the streets, the Fashoda question was gnored. No anti-British crises were raised. The populace are quite unmoved by the international question. Their hostility was con fined to Jews, Dreyfusards, and revisionists.

OTHER DETAILS. The opening of the session of the Chamber f Deputies to-day was the occasion of a good deal of public excitement. At least 100,000 per-sons assembled near the Place de la Concorde shouting, "Vive l'armee;" bond was traitors!" &c., and vastiy more interest was traitors!" &c., displayed in the Dreyfus case than in the Fashods affair. The Nationalist Deputies were oudly applauded as they made their appear

The floor and galleries were crowded with Deputies and spectators when the Chamber vas called to order at 3:15 P. M. M. Paul Déroulède. Revisionist, first secured recogni tion and ascended the tribune. He declared that it was nucessary for the Ministry to put a stop to the unhappy differences which now divided the people. Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, mounted

the tribune to reply. He said that M. Déroulède and his friends were evidently prepared to take the Ministry into their own hands. For his part, he declared, he was happy to announce his resignation of the War portfolio. A scene of great excitement ensued, amid which Ges.

be as hopeless as that in which Spain engaged | Chanoine abruptly left the Chamber. Gen. Chanolne in aunouncing his resignation re-peated the declaration of his predecessor, Gen.

Eurlinden, that Dreyfus was guilty. Gen. Chanoine evidently resigned upon the impulse of the moment, spurred to furious anger by the taunts of M. Déroulède, whom he literally chased from the tribune. While this was going on scenes of disorder and violences were taking place in all parts of the Chambe

Premier Brisson then took the tribune, and in a forcible speech appealed to the Chamber for support in maintaining the supremacy of the civil power. M. Brisson protested against the manner of Gen. Chanoine's resignation, declaring it to be contrary to all precedent. said that Gen, Chanoine, at the session of the Cabfiret Council this morning, had not dis closed his intention to resign, and had accepted with his colleagues the policy of revision by the Court of Cassation, M. Brisson demanded an adjournment of the Chamber in order to enable him to consult with his colleagues, and the sitting was suspended amid great excitement. Later M. Brisson went to the Elysée.

M. Brisson left the Elysée after a prolonged interview with President Faure. The autirely inexpected announcement of the resignation of Gen. Chanoine has produced a profound impression in political circles, where it was im-mediately predicted that the Ministry must

The city maintained its' normal aspect half a mile away from the Chamber of Deputies. In order to prevent confusion south of the river traffic was diverted from the approaches to the Chamber. Large bodies of police, dragoons and cuirassiers early in the afternoon kept moving strategically across the Place de la Concorde to keep in motion the gathering crowds, which for the most part were com posed of respectably dressed persons. Rue Royale was never more densely packed, and the crowd covered the steps of the Church of the Madeleine. As the troops moved by the people bared their heads and shouted "Vive

A crowd led by M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semitic League, made an attack upon the police with loaded sticks near the obelisk. M. Le Proust, Commissioner of Police, was se riously wounded.

At 4:30 P. M. the vast crowds in the Place de la Concorde began a violent demonstration. The police, who were on the alert and in strong force, charged upon the crowd and several persons were injured. A number of the crowd eare arrested including one of the editors of

PEACE FEELING IN ENGLAND. alisbury Cannot Press His Demands Till France Has a New Government.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUN. LONDON, Oct. 25.-If peace influences were redominant yesterday, they are still stronger o-day. There has been no change in the official attitude either in England or France, but the French Government has disappeared, and Lord Salisbury cannot in decency press his demands upon France until there are responsible officials to deal with them.

There are some fears expressed to-night that the military party will succeed M. Brisson, and that it will be unscrupulous enough to risk a war with England in order to divert attention from the rottenness of the French Army. It is difficult to believe that even an Esterhany or Du Paty de Clam would be foolish enough for Moreover, Frenchmen are now plainly told by their own countrymen just what ous peril is which they are er tering with apparent indifference. M. Paul de aguae in a remarkable article in the Au-

orité writes: How could we make a stand against Eng land in case of war? She possesses means of gripping us everywhere, in our colonies and in our naval cities along our open coasts, whereas we cannot lay our hands on her anywhere She would make short work of our fleet War with England would put us in the position of Spain toward America. should fight heroically, but we should be beaten. Our Admiral Cervera is already to the fore. It is Admiral Fournier, who enjoys the blind confidence of the republican Government. It is not, alas, Santiagos that we should lack. Later on we should have to pay the bill with Algeria or Indo-China.

"Therefore it is materially and morally for-bidden to think of war. This would be madess, blindness. Nobody goes to certain disaster with his eyes open.

"There still remains the other alternative—to beat a retreat, and we shall not escape it. It is not the evacuation of Fashoda that constitutes our loss. The republic having already committed the irreparable blunder of coldly abandoning Egypt to England, it ill becomes her to-day to quibble about this or that portion of the Valley, which in reality would be useless to us. Every sober Frenchman knows that this i common sense and therein lies the chief as

surance of peace. The only disquieting symptom on this side of the Channel to-day was the partial collapse of the stock market. The fall in consols was largely regained, however, and the feeling in financial circles at the close of the market was distinctly better than it was last night. It should be understood that there are other in fluences than politics that are seriously depressing the markets. The stringency of money and the great collapse of credit, both and in Berlin and Paris, alone suffice to explain the shrinkage in values during the past

The sensational developments in French donestics politics all took place after business hours, and it is impossible to say what contruction the financial world will put upon them until to-morrow. Diplomatic circles here, nowever, regard them as relieving instead of increasing the tension, for the time being at

The Admiralty has sent a circular to the leading steamship companies asking them to submit reports indicating what ships of their respective fleets are capable of being particu larly armed for their own defence. The design is to arm these ships with a view of reducing as far as possible the convoy work imposed upon the navy in case of war. The Government contemplates supplying the necessary

guns and ammunition.

In consequence of the strong war feeling wheat advanced two shillings a quarter at Sheffield to-day.

The newspapers here discuss the probable effect of the French Ministerial débacle on the Nils question. All concur that Tuesday's events in the Chamber of Deputies impose a postpone-ment of the settlement at least until a new

Ministry is appointed.

The Standard says: "Whether the megacing war cloud is brought nearer depends the character and policy of the successors of the Brisson Cabinet. It is needless to indicat the consequences that might arise if the Gov-ernment is openly captured by the military ring, inspired by the more violent chauvinista but a weak Cabinet, formed of Moderate Be publicans, might be dangerously tempted to divert the passions of the distracted State into another channel."

The Morning Post contends that the politica power in France has passed into the hands of the chiefs of the army. It says if they continue the policy which dictated the instructions to Major Marchand the new Government will begin its career with an aggressive war.

The Daily News believes that the necessary delay will conduce to a friendly settlement of the Nils controversy. It says that the more the French politicians examine into the question the more they must realize that France has nothing to gain by persisting in an unfriendly

The Daily Mail fears that France's present

strange attitude concerning Pashoda is likely to become acceptuated now that the creatures OUR ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN. of the general staff have overthrown the Min

MONTERO RIOS SAYS WE WILL CON-

CEDE NOTHING.

None of the Spanish Claims Is Admitted by

Our Government-Our Commission May

Withdraw if Sagasta Resigns - Gen.

Correa Agrees Not to Leave the Cabine

-A Growing Impression That Spain Is

Counting on Democratic Success at

the Polis to Belster Up Her Claims.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sen.

Madard, Oct. 25, via Biarritz,-The news

that a virtual ultimatum was delivered yester-

day by the American Peace Commissioners was

received yesterday from Senor Montero Rios.

and a Cabinet council was hastily summoned.

Senor Montero Rios telegraphs that the

Americans decline to discuss the two principal

articles of the protocol concerning Cuba and

Porto Rico, and absolutely refuse to meet

Spain's claims. He telegraphs further that the

Minjeterial crisis in Madrid has badly im-

pressed the American Commissioners. He

thinks that if the crisis extends to the whole

Cabinet and Senor Sagasta resigns the Ameri-

cans will resign, too, and end the peace nego

tiations. Senor Montero Rice and the Govern-

Senor Puigeerver, Minister of Finance, re-

quires a new loan from the Bank of Spain to

meet the indispensable cost of the repatriation

Gen. Corres, in view of the crucial mituation

has visited the Queen Regent and agreed to

SPAIN WAITING FOR OUR ELECTIONS

Her Hope That the Administration Will Be

ceive a Check at the Polls.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The object of the

Spanish Peace Commissioners in seeking by

every means in their power to delay the adjust

ment of the Philippines question has becom-

perfectly clear to the Administration in Wash-

ington, either from the daily reports telegraphed by Mr. Day, the Chairman

of the American Commission, or from

sources of information equally trustworthy,

It is now understood thoroughly by the President and the members of the Cabinet that the

Spanish Commissioners, acting, of course, with

the sanction or on the advice of the authori-

ties in Madrid, are conducting their tem

porizing policy on the Quixotic assumption

Philippines matter until after the elections in

this country in November, and the Democrats

are successful in the Congress contests, there

will be warrant for a protest against the United

States assuming control over any part of the

Philippines group, basing this position on the

ground that a Democratic victory means the

repudiation of the policy of expansion and con-

equently of the instructions to the American

While officials of the Administration laugh at

this idea as visionary they nevertheless are

convinced that the Spaniards set great store by

it and are using every diplomatic trick to pro

long the sessions of the Joint Commission in Paris. It was pointed out to-day that

with the Spaniards proceeding on such a basis the success of the Democratic

party in the coming elections would in a

measure be a Spanish victory in the sense that

might result in a breaking off of the peace ne

gotiations, and possibly in rendering it exceed

ingly difficult for the United States to maintain

Irrespective of their personal and political

interest in this new phase of the situation at

Paris, the President and his official adviser

are understood to be confident that many Dem

perats would not vote for the candidates of their

party in the coming election if these Democrats

understood what grave troubles might arise

from Democratic success. The belief is preva-

victory in November will be followed by a pro-

test by Spain to the powers of Europe, on the

ground that the Federal Administration policy

in regard to the Philippines has been repudlated, and that for the United States to insist on

taking any of the islands, or any part of them,

would be contrary to the expressed wish of the

The knowledge that the Spaniards are pro

ceeding on the ridiculous assumption that they

can prevent the United States from assuming

control over the Philippines by delaying the

tion any great worry, except as to the em

barrasement that may be caused by the stubbornness of the Spanish Commission-

ers, if the Democrats win in the State and

Congress elections. The American Peace

Commissioners will proceed on the line of their instructions regardless of the re-

sult of the political contests in this country

The right of Spain to say what the senti

ment of the American people is, and &o un-dertake to determine how far that sentiment

should govern the attitude of the United States

Commission in the peace negotiations, in

denied by officials here. Mr. Day and his col-

leagues, it was asserted, have their work cut

out for them, and they will not swerve from

the letter and spirit of their instructions, nor

will these instructions be changed, except,

perhaps, to increase the demands of this Gov-

ernment, on account of Spain's adherence to

the American people.

islonary attempt to interpret the sentiment of

Despite the knowledge of what Spain's policy

is in delaying the negotiations, the Adminis

tration will not attempt to secure a settle

ment of the Philippines question before

November. The Philippines have not yet been discussed by the joint com-

mission. It was isarned to-day that the

commission was still engaged in considering

ill matters affecting Cuba, Porto Rico and th

Ladrones, and would dispose of these before taking up the greater question. The positive

section is made here that the American Com

missioners will not agree to make the Unite

States responsible for any debts contracted in

behalf of Cuba by Spain. All that this Govern-

ment will assume responsibility for is the main-tenance of law and order in Cuba and the estab-

ishment of a stable Government there. Loca

and municipal debts will come within the re-

concern of Spain's whether the United States or the Cubans assume control over Cuba or upon whom the responsibility for internal debts lies.

THE HAVANA COMMISSION.

of Evacuation.

Special Cubic Despatch to THE SUN.

bably take place in two or three days.

ibility contracted by the governing power but this Government contends that it is no

com-

regotiations has not caused the Administra-

American people.

all that was gained by Dewey's victory.

Peace Commissioners.

they can prevent action on the

of the Spanish troops.

withdraw his resignation.

ment are in an extremely difficult position.

The Daily Telegraph says that under cover of the confusion that is likely to follow the domes-tic conflict in France an opportunity will probably be made to withdraw Major Marchand

from Fashoda. The Times says that the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, giving the exact measure of the importance of Fa-ahoda in the eyes of the French people, will reduce to their true value the attempts to show that popular oninion makes it impossible for France to with draw from her untenable position. The dem onstration will not be lost on Great Britai and will be correctly estimated by the civilized

FRANCE WILL LEAVE FASRIODA.

At Least the Editor of the Temps Says That

Is the Government's Decision. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Box. LONDON, Oct. 26 .-- M. de Pressensé, editor of the Paris Temps, writes to the Chronicle that it is the settled intention of the French Government, with the perfect assent of the French

people, to evacuate Fashoda. Major Marchand will be recalled by way of the Nile, accepting the friendly offices of the British and Egyptian Governments.

The Chronicle says it has reason to believe that M. de Pressensé writes with direct authority.

HERE IS PROSPERITY. An Increase of 52,000 Employed Workmen

in the State in One Year. ALBANY, Oct. 25.-The reports for the year

just closing made to State Factory Inspects O'Leary by his deputies throughout the State show that 52,000 more people were employed the year 1897. State Factory Inspector O'Leary has sent a letter to all of his deputies congratulating them on their work. In this letter he

The reports filed as a result of your work for 1898 show the enormous increase of 3,613 manufactories, 1,953 of which are new, and 1,660 firms which had shut down during the late period of business depression and have resumed business this year. Four hundred and twenty-three firms made applica department for permission to run their plants overtime occasionally, and they have reported having in the aggregate worked 53,529 hours extra. The increase which you report in the total number of people employed is very pleasing and satisfactory. Your reports show that 52,000 more people are employed in the manufactories throughout the State than there were in 1897. This, however, is exclusive of the number of firms which have resumed business with the old force of employees. It is also exclusive of the number of firms which been running on three-quarters time and resumed full time without reducing their forces.

TROUBLE WITH THE SHOSHONES. Preparing to Go on the Warpath in Wyoming and Nevada.

CHETENNE, Wyo., Oct. 25.-Gov. Richards to-day received a report from Game Warden Simpson, who, with a posse of thirty-five deputies from Jackson's Hole, have been out after a party of Shoshone Indians who were unlawfully killing game. Last week an appeal was sent to Jackson's Hole by the Green River settlers for aid in driving the hunting Indians out of the country. The Jackson's Hole posse started on Tuesday for the Green

River settlements. The Indians were warned of their coming and prepared an ambush on the trail. The posse escaped by avoiding the regular trail and reached the settlements on Wednesday Carson, Nev., Oct. 25.-Couriers arrive this afternoon from Midas, Nye county, saying the Shoshone Indians are planning an outbreak and massacre. All ablebodied whites for miles around have gathered at one of the nehes, and Gov. Saddler was asked to supply them with arms and ammunition to repel ex-

nehes, and Gov. Saddier was asked to supply them with arms and ammunition to rebel ex-pected attack. braves was arrested for crime. The leaders of the tribe have incited the Shoshones to re-sistance. Powwows and war dances have been held and the Shoshones are endeavoring to persuade other tribes to join them in ex-terminating the whites. The Indians are all well armed. Gov. Saddier sent a large num-ber of rifles and a quantity of ammunition to the alarmed settlers.

YOUNG BLAINE TO GO.

Gen. Otis Telegraphs That He Has No Room

Washington, Oct. 25.-Capt. James G. Blaine. Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, will probably be mustered out of the volunteer service. He reported to the Secretary of War and the Adiutant-General of the Army a few days ago under orders telegraphed to Manila directing him to return to the United States. It was intended to muster out Capt. Blaine on account of his alleged unsoldierly conduct at Honolulu. Capt. Blaine yesterday requested the President not to muster him out and in order to give him another chance a telegram was sent by the Adjutant-General to Major-Gen. Otts. commanding the United States military forces in the Philippines, asking him if he was willing to have Capt. Blaine return to duty in Manila.

This was believed to be the only course open to the Government. Blaine's offsness had been committed while attached to Gen. Otts's army corps. It was deemed inadvisable to send Capt. Blaine elsewhere. Gen. Otts's answer was received to-day. He said that there was no place in his command for the young Assistant Adjutant-General. This was construed to mean that Gen. Otis idd not want Capt. Blaine with him. orders telegraphed to Manila directing him to

JOHN F. CARROLL NOT BETTING.

Even Money Offered on Less Than 160,000 Van Wyck Piurality Below the Harlem. James O'Brien told Chairman John F. Carroll of Tammany's Executive Committee yesterday that he would like to bet \$1,000 even with him that the Tammany candidate wouldn't go to the Harlem with 100,000 plurality.

Mr. Carroll didn't take the bet, nor did he say anything when William B. Oliver, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange, who was present, offered to duplicate it. He simply looked out of the window without replying.

THE KENMORE SINKS AT SUEZ. the Partly Obstructs the Canal-Left New

York on Sept. 30. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SUEZ, Oct. 25.—The British steamer Kenmore Capt. Ellis, from New York Sept. 30 for Aden Singapore and Yokohama, has sunk at her moorings at this port. She partially obstructs the canal.

MISSISSIPPI BACE BIOT.

Three More Negroes Killed-Whites Have Abandoned the Chase. Fonest, Miss., Oct. 25 .- The bodies of three

We Ask for a Meeting to Discuss the Details nore negro rioters were found in the swamps north of Harperville to-day, which increased the list of killed to fifteen fourteen negroes and one white.

The blacks who were not killed or captured have all escaped into Fearl River awamp, and the whites have abandoned the chass. HAVANA, Oct. 25.-The American Military Commission sent a note to the Spanish Com-missioners yesterday saying that important points in the American notes regarding the

evacuation remain unanswered, and asking for Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee. meeting of the Joint Commission to again Blue Line for the Fease Jubiles.

For the Fease Jubiles at Philadelphia, Oct. 26 and
27, the Boyal Bins Line will self round trip tickets
from all etations to Philadelphia at rate of single
fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good
going Oct. 24 to 27 and returning leaving Philadelphia to Oct. 28 inclusive.

Blations in New York, Central B. B. of New Jersey,
tool Liberty street and South Ferry.— Adv. iscuss verbally the details of the evacuation The Spanish Commission replied to-day that all the points had been answered in the Spanish note, but notwithstanding this the Spanial Commission was ready to meet the American To the latter was left the appointment of the time and place of meeting. The meeting will Polandi Polandi Polandi

more energetically to push the evacuation. It is believed that instructions have been re-ceived from Washington on that matter. Another note was sent to the Spanish Com-mission this afternoon. It says that though the American Government knows from other sources that the mines and torpedoes have been removed from Havana harbor, yet the American Commissioners want from the Spaniards an official statement in the case.

The Spanish Commission will answer to that there are no mines or torped in the harbor, the only ones placed during the blockade at the mouth of the entrance having The Americans have notified the Spaniard

that a despatch has been sent to the American Governor of Santiago instructing him to see that the sick Spanish soldiers remaining at libara are cared for.

Capt. Foraker's illness is declared by Dr. laine, the physician to the American Commission, to be a mild attack of yellow fever.

TWO CABINET MEETINGS.

special Session at Night to Consider the

Washington, Oct. 25.—Two special meetings of the Cabinet were held this evening, in addition to the regular meeting of the foren was impossible to-night to secure any infor mation as to the business transacted a inusual sessions, and the only thing that a apparently certain is that it related to the situation caused by the dilatory tactics of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris or Havana. It is said that a long telegram was ent to the American Peace Comm after the second meeting to-night, and out of this and theipress despatches from Paris, repre-senting that the Spanish Commissioners were myielding in their attempt to secure concessions regarding the Cuban debt, grew a rumo that an ultimatum had been sent by this Gov

erament for presentation by the American Commissioners to their Spanish opponents. Four members attended the first special se sion. The second which began at 9 o'clock was attended by five of the six Cabinet officer in town.

SPAIN MAKES A PROTEST. Objects to the Oregon and Iowa Going to

WARRINGTON, Oct. 25,-It became known to day that the Spanish Government had made a protest to the United States against the ac tion of the Navy Department in sending the battleships Oregon and Iowa to Manila. This protest was presented through the French Embassy in Washington, the only channel o diplomatic communication between this counturned to the protest by this Government, but it is certain that the intention of sending the two powerful armorelads to augment Dewey's fleet will not be abandoned. From all that can be learned, it is evident that the protes was presented during the absence of Presi dent McKinley in the West, for Secretary Hay requested that he should hold the matter unil he had the opportunity of consulting th President before submitting the American re-

The ground on which Spain based the protest was that the sending of the battleships to Manila was a violation of the spirit of the peace protocol, which contemplated the main tenance of the status quo and tacitly forbade either party to the agreement to augment its orces in the Philips ment embodied in the treaty of peace to be

INSURGENTS MARCH OUT.

We Now Occupy All the Territory th

Spanish Surrendered at Mantla Manilla, Oct. 25,-Yesterday afternoon the insurgents began withdrawing beyond Otia's line. They waited nearly all day in hope of the abatement of a heavy storm which was raging. Finally, when it was almost sundown, they started. They had to march over terrible roads

through a tremendous rain and in darkness. There was no music this time. The retiring troops marched silently with colors cased. However, the barefooted ragamuffins made a good showing. Many carried two rifles: some more. The only baggage was an occasional blanket or haversack. The whole army comorised near 2.000 men.

Late last night the line was entirely clear to the north and nearly clear to the south. The withdrawal will probably be completed this

For the first time Americans have sole pos ession of all the territory which the Spanish surrendered on Aug. 13. It will be noticed that the American line doesn't include the waterworks. Gen. Otis, however, is not the man to neglect such an important consideration. It will probably be found in the remote con

tingency that the emergency should arise, that his plans contemplate that possibility. Not the slightest difficulty arose from the

withdrawal of the insurgents. On the contrary, they showed marked indications of friendship for Americans.

HOBSON WENT ALONG.

Wanted to Talk About Raising the Color but Secretary Long Hurried Him Off. Washington, Oct. 25.-Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson walked into Secretary Long's office this morning just as the Secretary was getting ready to start for the station to take the train for Philadelphia. Hobson wanted to talk about plans for raising the Cristobal

"We haven't time for that," said the Secre tary, "and I don't want you to worry yourself over that matter just now. The geople of Phi-adelphia want to see you at their Feace Jubilee. I'm going over there this morning so you'd better come along with me!" Hobson said that orders were orders, and went.

ASTOR SAYS HE DIDN'T BET. His Section of a Redwood Tree Was Never Meant to Be Used as a Dining Table.

Brecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 26.-Mr. William Waldorf Astor writes to the Times denying the story that he recently won a bet by giving a cinner to twenty-seven guests seated around a table cut from a section of a redwood tree.

He says that the section of tree placed in the grounds of Cliveden was put there as an object of curiosity, and was never intended to be used as a dining table. ject of curiosity, and was a superior of curiosity, and was a disting table.

No bet was ever made as to the seating canacity of the section. The whole tale was a deliberate fabrication. He has entered proceedings against the paper which published the story.

The account of the alleged dinner appeared in the Daily Mail.

BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

Heavy Fall of Snow Over a Very Wide Extent of Territory.

Curcago, Ill., Oct. 25.-To-night snow began falling. At midnight the temperature had fallen more than 20 degrees since 3 o'clock this afternoon. Reports from all points of the cen-tral Western States show that the storm is gen-eral in these sections. In northern lithnois and southern Wisconsin the storm was a genuine biggard, and there has been a snowfall of from six to eight inches.

IRVING TERY ILL.

The Actor Has Pasumonia and Plearisy His Condition Serious.

Special Cable Despaich to Tun Stre. GLASSOW, Oct. 25.—Sir Heury Irving, who was taken ill here some days ago, has developed pneumonic and pleurisy. His condition is serious, but he is progressing normally. The American note marks a change in the

American Commission, which is now acting TRIUMPH FOR ROOSEVELT.

BUFFALO BESIDE ITSELF IN ENTERS BLASM FOR THE COLONEL.

No Such Tribute to a Candidate Ever Shown Thure-Streets Crowded, Hotels and Hails Jammed, and Paople Cravy with Joy-Democrats of Prominence, Gold and Silver, Come Out for Rossevell -More Than 400 Volunteers Greet Him -An East Side Trip That Was am Ovation-The Colonel Talks on the Attempt to Influence the Volunteer Soldiers Against Him-His Answer to Van Wyck.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25 .- The city of Buffalo has made a triumph for Theodore Roosevelt. He came here as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor to make speeches. He was surrounded by campaign orators and political leaders. He didn't come as a here returning from the war. But exsons, the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, no such popular demonstration has been seen here for years and years. The streets along which he passed from the railroad station to his hotel were lined with people an hour before he came. As he passed they not only stared but they cheered. Every window along the streets was filled with women. Some of them waved flags : some of them their handkerchiefs, The streets for a block in every direction from the Iroquois Hotel, which has been made bead. quarters, were only kept open by the utmost

The scenes in the hotel horridors for an houg after the Colonel's arrival can only be compar to those that are seen in a college after a signal athletic victory. Gray headed men acted like boys of twenty. While this sort of thing was going on on the main floor of the hotel Col. Roosevelt received hundreds upon hundreds of the citizens of Buffalo who offered their wishes, and not a few of them offered him thele heartfelt support for the campaign. As an example of what this rather commonplace expression means in this case it is only necessary to say that one of the men in line who stopped and promised to vote for Col. Rooses velt was W. D. Thayer, President of the Binetallic League, and one of the most important silver Democrats in this part of the country.

After a quiet, but somewhat hasty dinner Col. Roosevelt went on a triumphant round of speech making. He found all Buffalo on the streets. He found the east side, where the Germans live, and the extreme east side, where the Polish Jews live, as expectant and a eager to see him as any part of the city. Returning to the place of the principal meeting he found more people confronting than had ever been gathered into that building before. On the seat with him were representatives of every branch and shadow of a branch into which in less unaninous days the Republican party has ever ramified in the city of Buffalo. He found there representative German Democrats, straight out old-line Demograts and the leader of the gold Democrats of the last campaign. One of the principal brewers of the city of Buffalo sat within three feet of him. Louis W. Markas, the leader of the Hebrew vote, was not much forther away.

Experienced men in Buffalo politics looked hat platform over and stared one another in the face absolutely speechless with amaze-ment. To cap the offmax, the meeting was presided over by George Urban. Jr., the most influential German in western New York, and,

in opening the meeting, he said: "I am for Theodore Roosevelt because I bee lieve that his election will insure more of that personal liberty of which we people of Buffalo re so jealous that we could secure by the elec-

tion of any other man.' As for the Colonel's reception it was as hysterical as that of a crowd of women receive ing back the first wounded soldier from front, and it was as big and strong and deepthroated as an army's greeting to its leader just when the tide of battle is turning. The crowds about the Music Hall, pushing erowding for admission, were so great that when the concert hall adjoining, into which filled up almost quicker than it takes to tell it, The number in the streets was not visibly

diminished.

A member of the Van Wyck family of New York and Brooklyn (Christian name, Augusus) visited this town on Saturday of last week. He was fairly well received, but in the face of such an ovation as has greeted Theodore Roosevelt to-day his visit is like # thing that happened a year ago or five year ago. THE SUN reporter in vain tried to find a Republican or Democrat who will make a clear out comparison between his reception and that which has been given to Roosevelt. Reporter for Democratic papers were among them, and when the question was put to them they sime ply threw up their hands. One of them said:

"It was a very different sort of thing." And it was. That was a visit from a candidate; this has been a triumph to a conquering hero. A hundred police were on duty in and about the station when Col. Roosevelt's train arrived at a little before 5 o'clock. As he passed through a lane of cheering men

train arrived at a little before 5 o'clock. As he passed through a lane of cheering men that crowded the station he was broughs face to face with a battalion known as the Buffalo Rough Riders, young men dressed in cavalry uniforms and all mounted. They saluted him as he issued from the station door, and, wheeling by fours, marched in review, a corps of buglers playing at their head. There were about 200 of them in line. Col. Roosevelt and Chauncey M. Depew, whe had accompanied him from New York, were placed in the first carriage by H. J. Kreinheder. The other peonie who had come on the special train were put into other carriages until them was a line of tweaty carriages following the Buffalo rough riders.

The streets about the station were so full of people that the sidewalks were packed. These crowds thinned out a little as the procession moved along Exchange street. From here to the Iroquois hotel the crowd increased again, both in numbers and in the enthusiasm of its greeting to Col. Roosevelt until, as has been said, the police had a continuous fight to keep the people moving in the neighborhood of the hotel. It seemed during all this time as if every man who had a pair of lungs was isting out all the noise there was in them, only to fill them and make more noise. Between Exchange street and the hotel a one-horse baggage wayon filled with men who wore the uniform of the fixty-fift Regiment drove along by the carriages waving Van Wyck banners and conducting themselves in a disorderly manner. It was impossible to learn whether they were all of them members of the regiment. Two of them were. Their remarks and actions were received in almost complete silence. Here and there there was a jeer or the shout to fite effect that they had better go home and behave themselves.

there there was a jeer or the shout to the effect that they had better go home and bolave themselves.

At the hotel Col. Boosevelt was hurried through the entrance and upstairs. The reception committee alighting from the carriage and people who had broken through the police lines outside filled the big corridor of the horel until it was impossible to move hand or loct, and then they cheered three times for Col. Boosevelt, three times for President McKinley, three times for the Bepublican party and three times for the hotel office. He was immediately lifted to the desk while a lond, deep roar of "Speech, west up from every conner of it's hotel and corridor. For ten minutes Mr. Depow walked up and down the desk telling stories, guying individuals, talking about the trip from New York to Buffalo and ending with a few words about the candidate.

"We have got about the best candidate that the Bepublican party ever had in this State," he said, and the crowd cheered just as it had after every sagtenee he had asserted, only this time it cheered a little louder. "He is a good, clear thinker. He acts as suon as his cind is made up, and he is not afraid to take advice and to acknowledge when he is wrong. He never gives up a fight, Cheers, it has a honest as daylight. Some people who make a business of politics have been afraid that he would hurt himself bettiling the truth as he said.